LITTLE BLUE BOOK NO. 1757
Edited by E. Haldeman-Julius

Sayings of a Sourdough

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HALDEMAN-JULIUS PUBLICATIONS
GIRARD, KANSAS

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Printed in the United States of America

Sayings of a Sourdough

By "SOURDOUGH BILL"

THE FOLLOWING WILL TELL YOU

(*Reprinted by permission from the Alaska miner, Nov.* 15, 1929.)

"Last night the 'Sourdoughs of Alaska' gave a great reception to their friend, and Life Member, Wm. Sulzer, of New York—lawyer and orator; soldier and statesman; thinker and traveler; pioneer and philosopher—one of the great men of our times.

"Mr. Sulzer delivered a great speech on the 'Wonderland of the World'; but as no stenographer took it down we cannot report it, and we regret it; but we know Sulzer, and we want our readers to know him as well as we do—so here is the Truth—and that will prevail.

"'Sourdough Bill'—Wm. Sulzer—was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on March 18, 1863, of German and Scotch Irish parentage. His father was a farmer near Elizabeth, and William was educated in the country school, and later for law at Columbia University.

"His parents intended their son for the ministry; but he preferred the law, and was duly admitted to the bar on attaining his

majority, in 1884. He soon became recognized as a sound lawyer, and an eloquent public speaker. His success in law has only been equaled by his prominence in politics. He was elected to the New York Assembly in 1889, and re-elected for five years. In 1893 he was the Speaker of the Legislature—the youngest in the State. He made a splendid record for usefulness at Albany. No one ever questioned his honesty, his sincerity, or his capability.

"In 1894 the old Tenth District, of New York City, sent him to the Fifty-fourth Congress. He was returned for twenty years by increasing majorities. His course in Congress was one of hard work and steady independence. He was a staunch friend of the suffering Cubans. His sympathies are world-wide; his ideas are broad; and his work national and international.

"He introduced the law declaring war against Spain; the constitutional amendment by which United States Senators are elected by direct votes of the people; and the law increasing the pay of letter carriers. He is the author of the resolution denouncing the Jewish outrages in Russia; the law abrogating Russian Treaties—which historians now declare precipitated the World War; the law increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors of the Union; the law to raise the wreck of the Maine; and the copyright law. He is the author of the law to re-establish the merchant marine; for a general parcels post; for na-

tional aid in the construction of good roads; the law to create the Department of Labor, with a Secretary having a seat in the Cabinet; and of the many other measures all in the interest of the people of the country. His record at Albany, and at Washington, is a constructive monument to his untiring zeal, his indefatigable industry; and his far seeing statesmanship.

"Mr. Sulzer was chairman of the important Committee on Foreign Affairs, and made good as a diplomat by keeping the country out of war with Mexico; by re-organizing the Diplomatic and Consular Service, placing the latter on the merit system; and aiding in the establishment of the Republic of China. He has always been a great friend and advocate of the Chinese People. He is widely read; is considered a fine international lawyer; and has demonstrated great ability along legislative, executive, and diplomatic lines.

"On account of the great record Mr. Sulzer had made in Congress, and in the Legislature, the people of New York, in 1912, demanded his nomination for Governor, and he was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. As the Governor he did more big honest, fearless, progressive, and independent things in less time than any other man that ever held that office. Because he did these things, and because he was independent, the corrupt Bosses, and the Predatory interests, conspired to get him out of his position, and his ouster—was the

greatest political conspiracy in the history of America. According to Theodore Roosevelt, Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, Chief Justice Edward White, of the U. S. Supreme Court, Colonel Henry Watterson, Chief Justice Edgar M. Cullen, of the Court of Appeals, Senator John C. Spooner, Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, and thousands of other eminent citizens, Wm. Sulzer had done no wrong, and was the greatest reform Governor in the history of New York. Their judgment, at the time, will be the verdict of history.

"In Alaska Mr. Sulzer is known in every home, and is affectionately called "Sourdough Bill." No man has done more for the great Northland than Wm. Sulzer. No man knows more about Alaska. No man can better present Alaska's greatness. He first came to Alaska in 1883, and since then he has visited and explored Alaska thirty-six times. He is a life member of the Alaska Pioneers; the Sourdoughs; the Arctic Brotherhood, the Walrus Society; the Yukon Club; the Tanana Club; and the Klondyke Stampeders. No man has seen so much of Alaska. No man is more interested in Alaska than Wm. Sulzer and some day Alaska will rear a great monument to his memory for all that he has done for Alaska—and no man ever did more. While in Congress, enacting laws for Alaska, he was called the Wm. Pitt of the Great Northland, and he richly deserves the title. He was a prominent figure in every stampede, and an heroic friend in every Gold Camp.

"Sourdough Bill" Sulzer has been mining in Alaska for more than forty years, and has put on the map some of the richest mines in the Northland. He loves mining. He is a miner who mines, and he knows mining from the grass roots to the depths. Like the late George Hearst when he smells a mine he never quits, and he owns today some of the richest mines under the American Flag, and every miner and prospector in Alaska loves 'Bill' and will tell you the word of Sulzer is a guaranteed bond. Go into the mining camps of our far flung frontier, and in almost every shack you will see the picture of Sulzer—the friend of the Pioneer.

"Mr. Sulzer is an American—through and through—and his record proves it. He has always been a quarter of a century ahead of the times. He is popular with all sorts and conditions of people because of his inherent honesty, his generosity, and his sunshiny disposition. No wonder he was so successful as a vote-getter, and that his loyal followers call him 'Plain Bill,' and love him for the enemies he has made.

"Wm. Sulzer is a 'Commoner.' The more you know him, the more you see of him, the more you study him at close range—the more you like him, and the more you appreciate what he has done, and glory in his trials and triumphs. He needs no eulogy, and no defense. His record is as clean as a hound's tooth. His career of struggle for higher and better things, from a poor farm boy to the

Governorship of the greatest State in the Union, is an epic poem. He will live in History.

"Mr. Sulzer is of large stature, standing over six feet in height, with a weight of 185 pounds, which he carries with the grace of a trained athlete. He is abstemious; has sandy hair, and steel blue eyes that look straight into yours, and read your innermost thoughts. During the War with Spain, and the World War, he organized a regiment of volunteers, and was elected Colonel, but for political reasons the Sulzer Regiment were not called into active service.

"Mr. Sulzer's record is a monument of human endeavor in the vineyard of the people. He is the author of more good laws for mankind than any man today in America. He has run sixteen times for high public office, and was never defeated but once before the people. He is absolutely honest; fearless; true blue; a genuine statesman; a man who does things; and the most eloquent champion of a righteous cause in our land.

"Mr. Sulzer is a plodder who makes progress; a thinker who acts; and orator who talks facts; a leader who leads, a legislator who legislates; and a statesman who knows the difference between right and wrong; has the courage of his convictions; and dares to do the right regardless of personal consequences. His rugged honesty; his loyalty to his friends; his fearless devotion to every duty have made his name a household word

among the people of America; and as an Apostle of Liberty forever enshrined him in the hearts of humanity."

Speech of Hon. Wm. Sulzer

at a dinner of the "Alaska Sourdoughs," in the McAlpin Hotel, New York City, January 7, 1925.

(*Stenographically reported.*)

Mr. Sulzer said:

"My friends, Alaska is a marvelous country. It is a great land. It would make 470 States the size of Rhode Island. It has the greatest gold, and iron, and copper, and lead, and coal, and oil, and tin deposits in North America. Alaska has 599,446 square miles of territory—more than 383,645,440 acres of land—and the greatest fishing waters in all the world, teeming with the best foodfish on earth.

"Alaska is over twice the size of France and Germany; fourteen times the size of the State of New York, and has more copper known today than Michigan and Arizona combined. It is one-fifth the size of the entire United States; has paid for itself one hundred fold over in money actually collected in Alaska and deposited in the federal treasury. Alaska was purchased from Russia for $7,200,000, less than two cents an acre, and has produced in gold and silver and copper alone more than four hundred times what it

cost—the cheapest bargain in land in the annals of time.

"Alaska has a known oil and coal-bearing area larger than all the rest of the oil and coal-bearing area of the United States. Alaska has the greatest cattle and sheep ranges in the North, and agricultural possibilities beyond the imagination of the finite mind—a mighty empire is Alaska—the land of opportunity—that welcomes heroic men.

"Take the map of Alaska. If you place this map of Alaska in actual area on the map of the United States, one part of Alaska will be in the Atlantic Ocean opposite Charleston; another part of Alaska will be in the Pacific Ocean opposite San Francisco; another part of Alaska will be in the Gulf of Mexico South of New Orleans; and another part of Alaska will be in Canada, North of the Great Lakes. People have no conception of the vastness of Alaska, and there has been disseminated throughout this country for several years more misinformation regarding Alaska, and its resources, and its people, than about any other matter of public moment in the history of our country.

"Let us examine this map of Alaska. Here is the part of it called Southeastern Alaska; and this part of it is called Northern Alaska. These divisions mark the natural boundaries of Alaska. Nature made them so. Congress cannot change them. In a straight line from Cape Chacon, in Southeastern Alaska, to Point Barrow, in Northwestern Alaska, is

about 3,000 miles. In a straight line from Cuba to Greenland is less than 3,000 miles, and there is nearly as much difference in the climatic conditions in Alaska on the Pacific Coast as there is between Cuba and Greenland on the Atlantic Coast. The climate on our Atlantic Coast is governed to some extent by the Gulf Stream. The climate on the Alaska Coast is governed almost entirely by the wonderful Japan current, and that inexplicable current is much greater than the Gulf Stream.

"Southeastern Alaska has a mild climate. The summers are cool. The winters are warm. The mean temperature at Sitka is the same as the mean temperature at Washington, D. C. Southwestern Alaska has a climate similar to the climate of Southern Canada. North of the Yukon river to the Arctic Ocean Alaska has a cold climate in winter, and a hot climate during the summer months.

"Southeastern Alaska is composed largely of beautiful islands. It is a mineral and a fishing country, rich now, and destined to become more so. Some of these islands in Southeastern Alaska are heavily timbered with valuable pine, spruce, hemlock, and red and yellow cedar—spruce enough for pulp and paper to supply the demand of the United States for a thousand years.

"The timber resources of these islands in Southeastern Alaska are invaluable, and thus far they have never known the sound of the woodman's ax. They are virgin forests. How

many people in our country know these matters?

"The fishing industries in Southeastern Alaska are becoming the greatest in the world. According to government reports, there are over thirty different kinds of food fishes, and only recently the United States Fish Commission found the habitat of these fish on the great banks off the coast of Alaska—the home of the cod, and the salmon, and the halibut, and the herring, and the mackerel. This part of Alaska will furnish for years and years to come enough food fish to supply the wants of the people of the United States.

"Southeastern Alaska will never be an agricultural country, because it is too mountainous. It has no valleys and no rivers, but it has an ideal climate, and it is going to be the sportman's, and the poor man's, and the sick man's paradise. It is a saying up there that 'When the tide is out the table is set,' because no man need go hungry in Southeastern Alaska. He can live without work, on the products of the sea.

"Southwestern Alaska, from the international boundary line to the Aleutian Islands, is a wonderful country and quite different from Southeastern Alaska. This part of Alaska is rich in mineral wealth; incomparable in its possibilities for cattle and agriculture, and part of it is well timbered and exceedingly fertile. There are great valleys in this part of Alaska—the Copper river valley,

the Sunitna valley, the Yetna valley, the Tayuna valley, the valley of the Kuskokwim, and the White River valley—all awaiting development. It is estimated that in this section of Alaska there is more coal than there is in all the rest of the United States, and within its confines are the greatest cattle and sheep ranges under the American flag. Here is the land for the immigrant. Here is the place for the homeseeker. In these valleys are vast stretches of arable lands, much greater in area than in some of the States of the Union; and this part of Alaska, it is said, by those who are competent to testify, can support a larger number of people than the population of Norway and Sweden and Finland and Denmark combined.

"Look again at the map. On the hills here in Southwestern Alaska are great cattle ranges, and here in abundance grows what is called buffalo grass—grass which stands five or six feet high, rich in saccharine matter; and cattle can graze here all the year without protection from the weather. It is far superior for cattle grazing than the most favored section of the Northern States. They have no blizzards and the winters, although cold, have little snow, and the climate is dry and invigorating. Cattle graze here all the year and they are fatter and in better condition in the spring than they are in the fall. What a country for the cattleman!

"Southwestern Alaska is destined in the next twenty-five years to have a permanent

agricultural and cattle raising population, and the day will come when this part of Alaska will contain and sustain several millions of people. It has now a permanent population of thousands who have gone there and been there for many years, many of whom were born there, and they intend to stay there. Mark what I say, the day will come when Southeastern and Southwestern Alaska will have a larger population than Norway and Sweden.

"Alaska north of the Yukon river is a vast country, stretching away from the Yukon river to the Arctic Ocean. This part of Alaska has very little timber. It is rich in gold, oil, coal, and other mineral resources and is essentially a mining country. It has vast deposits of gold and tin and oil and coal and various other kinds of minerals. This part of Alaska will always be sparsely inhabited by a migratory people who go there to mine, and when the mines are worked out they will come away.

"Alaska's production of mineral wealth is growing apace. The mineral production for 1925 is estimated at $38,370,000, of which $27,150,000 comes from copper and gold. The gold production of 1924 amounted to $19,128,749. The copper output is estimated at 132,900,000 pounds for 1925, against 4,241,639 pounds in 1915. Alaska mines and quarries in 1924 also produced tin, coal, marble and gypsum to an estimated value of $2,790,000, an increase of $1,400,000 over 1915. The

total value of Alaska's mineral production since 1880, when mining first began, is, in round figures, $506,000,000, or more than 70 times the sum paid to Russia for the territory.

"Alaska at the present time is on the crest of an unparalleled era of good times, and the figures show that trade between the territory and the United States will be two and one-half times greater for 1925 than for 1915.

"The increase of gold production, the development of the railroad, agriculture, and forest enterprises, and the steady gain in population have worked to bring about the doubling of the business.

"The progress made in the treatment of low-grade gold and copper-bearing ores, within recent years, has been little short of marvelous, and is now so eminently successful as to warrant the statement that what has been achieved will be followed by further successes in the treatment of the vast bodies of high and low grade ores which are found in all parts of Alaska, and await only better transportation facilities to invite the attention of the capital necessary to make them productive.

"Do you know that long before California was more than a myth, before the Columbia was discovered, before there was a United States, Alaska had been explored and settled? If Chinese records are to be believed, the discovery of Alaska antedates the journeys of the Norsemen to Greenland and across the Atlantic.

"According to the records, a Chinese Buddhist priest traversed the Alaskan shore in 499 A. D. In 1711 the Cossacks of Russia were hunting sable in Alaska. In 1724 Peter the Great with his own hand wrote the instructions for the expedition that led to the discovery and exploration of Bering Sea, and in the following century Spanish, English and French navigators again and again headed for the Alaskan coast in a vain effort to find the northwest passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The records of these explorations constitute a most important part of the history of America.

"My friends, you know I am a 'Sourdough.' I have made many trips to Alaska. I am one of the Pioneers of Alaska. I belong to the Arctic Brotherhood. Years ago I said that Alaska was the wonderland of the world. I reiterate that. Nine-tenths of the people of the country have no idea of the vastness of her boundaries; the extent of her domain; the grandeur of her scenery; the salubrity of her climate; the wonder of her mountains; the length of her rivers; the tremendousness of her water powers; the possibilities of her fisheries; the greatness of her forests; the grazing advantages in her valleys for sheep and cattle; her untouched agricultural resources; her incalculable mineral wealth, and her splendid homes for the multitude in the land up there that spells opportunity for the earnest worker and the brave pioneer.

"I have seen much of Alaska—and I know

Last summer I was through the Copper River valley, the White River valley, the Chisana valley, the Tanana valley, the Yukon valley, and the Chandalar valley—all great valleys—rich beyond the dreams of avarice in mineral wealth, agricultural possibilities, and material resources. These valleys must now be opened to the people. Transportation will do it. The railroad must be extended. I shall do my part to this accomplishment. According to Government reports these valleys can feed and support a population of ten millions of people.

"With transportation, and greater development, these sections of Alaska will undoubtedly become the richest gold and copper districts in the world and will furnish sustenance and industry to millions of hardy people. They will be cattle people and agriculturists, who will supply foodstuffs to the people living in the large cities of the world. Wheat, oats and barley can be grown in these great valleys to greater advantage than anywhere else in the world, to say nothing of hardy vegetables, like potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, carrots, onions, cabbages, celery, and cauliflower. This is on account of the soil and climatic conditions.

"You may say that I am an Alaskan enthusiast—and so I am; but the things I said about Alaska a quarter of a century ago are true today, and every one of my predictions now will come true in the next twenty-five years.

"Years ago I said that Alaska was God's

country, and the wonderland of the world. For health, for climate, for scenery, and material resources, it is the greatest land on the face of the globe. Alaska, that's all! See it! See it first—and you will agree with me about it, and become, as I became, an Alaska Booster.

"I repeat now what I have often said before—that Alaska is the wonderland of the world—God's country. No words can adequately describe it. It is the poor man's, and the sick man's, and the rich man's, and the sportsman's paradise. See Alaska First! Alaska is the natural art gallery of the universe.

"The time, in my judgment, is at hand when this vast territory must be developed by American genius, American capital, and American enterprise, and take my word for it, there will be no more healthy and prosperous section in all our progressive country for American brawn and American brain. Alaska is the place for the new settler—for the hustler—for the man who wants to go ahead and get on.

"Politically speaking, Alaska wants her rights—that's all! Alaska must have her rights. Alaska must be a State in the Union. That is destiny.

"Visit this northern wonderland. See it for yourself. Alaska extends the glad hand of fellowship. Alaska with her increasing population of patriotic people; Alaska with her invigorating climate; Alaska with her beautiful scenery; her magnificent distances; her

snow-capped mountains; her majestic rivers; her fertile fields; her great industries of fish, and fur, and timber; Alaska with her great agricultural possibilities; Alaska with her immense wealth in gold, and copper, and silver, and lead, and tin, and iron, and oil, and coal—mineral wealth beyond the dreams of the most imaginative person in the world; Alaska with her brave, and loyal, and patriotic, and God-fearing, American citizens; Alaska with her churches and her schools; her splendid public institutions; her towns and her villages; Alaska under the splendors of the northern lights and in the shadow of the midnight sun; Alaska with her inspiring sights, her ancient glaciers; Alaska with her great harbors, and innumerable lakes and countless cascades; Alaska in the name of all these, and more, bids you come and see—bids you welcome to all her wealth; to all her grandeur; to all her greatness; and to all her glory!"

(*From Editorial in Nome Nugget, July* 10, 1924.)

To Governor William Sulzer

No matter what they call you in the East in Alaska you will always be known as "Sourdough Bill"—because you are one of us; because you climbed Chilkoot Pass in the Klondike rush; because you knew every camp in the Yukon; because you were in the Nome stampede; because you wintered in the Arctic; because you helped organize and are a life member of the Pioneers, the Eagles, the Walrus Society, the Alaska Sourdoughs, and the Arctic Brotherhood; and last but not least, because you have done more for Alaska than any man in America, living or dead, and with an eloquence — unsurpassed — can sing her story. and sound her epic.

You're getting old, Bill! Your mushing days are o'er; but you don't change much—you are the same old Bill—genial, sunshiny, and democratic.

From all that we can see you still have the vision of the seer; the pep of the pioneer; the enthusiasm of youth, and the maternal love of the Great Northland.

We are glad you are with us again in Nome. The boys from the creeks, and all of us—welcome you with fraternal greetings that

bring to memory many fond recollections of the good old days—gone forever!

We are glad to meet "Old Bill Sulzer" again tonight, for he is a type of a vanishing race. Years ago, in company with another Oldtimer, General Greeley, we walked the streets of Chena together when 10,000 others were walking those streets because they would not lead trumps. Those were the Good Old Days. Where thrived Chena is not even a monument to mark the spot. Gone are the Steamboat Days and the Romances of the Stampede, leaving behind them only moving pictures of "Frosty Passions," "Lures of the Yukon" and troubles of the "Chechacos." But "Old Bill Sulzer" is still here and just as stubborn and determined as ever, and we ought to have a session tonight where no dictograph can listen in, nor politics intrudc.

Last year we had with us a President. Tonight we have with us a man who was nominated for President and refused the nomination—in 1916. Between the Masons, and the Democrats, and the Alaska Pioneers, he ought to be made to feel at home in Our Town.

We listen to your optimism about Alaska, and her coming glory; about the new strike and the next stampede; about helping Dan Sutherland in Congress; about the money you will get for Judge Bunnell to go forward with our College; about helping Col. Steese build the roads, and the trails, and the bridges; about extending the Government railroad from Fairbanks to McCarthy, about

opening up the Chandalar, the Tanana, the Chisana, and the White River Valleys; about dissipating the clouds of ignorance in the East concerning Alaska, and the greatness of her undeveloped resources.

We listen, "Bill"—and it all sounds good to us.

You're a real he-man, "Bill"—a true Sourdough—a genuine Alaskan.

Quit the effete East, "Bill." You don't belong there. Come back to us. We welcome you. Our homes are open to you. The Northern lights shine for you. Our hearthsides long for you. Alaska—our Alaska—wants you—and there is nothing she has to give that you can't have—if you want it.

Welcome, "Bill"! Thrice welcome to your old stamping ground. All Alaska salutes you!

(*Reprinted from the Ketchikan Chronicle, June* 26, 1924.)

The Call of the North

Read and dedicated to "Sourdough Bill" Sulzer, at a Great Potlach in his honor in the Igloo of Ketchikan:

'Tis the spirit of Alaska that is calling me tonight;
As I dream in New York City, where the lights are always bright;
And I long to see the rugged coast and snow-capped peaks on high;
Oh, take me to Alaska! Take me back before I die.

I can see the coast range glistening, crowned with everlasting snow;
I can hear the river roaring in the valley far below;
I can feel the cool of evening as the sun sinks out of sight;
'Tis the Spirit of Alaska that is calling me tonight.

I can hear the wind a-sighing through the tree-tops dark and tall;
I can hear the wolves a-calling as they band up in the fall;

Well I know their every action as they vanish
out of sight;
'Tis the Spirit of Alaska that is calling me
tonight.

I can hear the city calling and I know the
maddening throng.
As I watch the toil-worn faces of the people
pass along;
But the Spirit of Alaska—with its ever
changing light,
Is calling me to leave New York for my
northern home tonight.

(The above poem was read by the author of the poem and dedicated to Hon. William Sulzer by Igloo No. 16, Pioneers of Alaska, upon the occasion of a reception tendered to Mr. Sulzer at Ketchikan, Alaska, on June 25, 1924. Mr. Sulzer was made a life member of Igloo No. 1, at Nome, in 1907.)

The Prospector

By WM. SULZER
Former Governor of New York

The prospector is the most useful man to commerce and the most valuable man to civilization. No prospectors, no mines. No mines, no civilization.

Political economists tell us that mining, next to agriculture, is the greatest industry.

This is true from the viewpoint, that if our soil were untilled famine would stalk the land. From a monetary standpoint, however, the mining industry is the greatest in the world. The truth of this assertion becomes apparent when it is visualized that mining gives us the standard of value by which the price of everything produced by the brain and brawn of man is measured.

Abandon mining and the value of every commodity would be insignificant, humanity would sink back to the barter and exchange age, and financial paralysis would lock in its viselike grasp the industries of mankind. It would be the greatest calamity that ever befell the human race, and in less than a century civilization would revert to barbarism, when primitive man knew nothing about copper, gold, silver, iron, lead, zinc, and the

mineral resources of Mother Earth.

Those who decry mining are ignorant of history. If they know anything about metals they must know that all business; that all industry; and that all human progress depends on the mines.

The wealth from the mines from the dawn of time is the epic of human advancement—of man's heroic march along the paths of progress.

Show me a people without mines, and I will show you a people deep in the mire of poverty and a thousand years behind the procession of civilization. It was the mines that made the greatness of the past; that made the ancient civilizations; that made Egypt great; that made Greece great; that made Rome great; and in modern times the mines have made Spain, England, and the United States rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

Mining is essential to the progress of civilization. Mining has done more for the human race than all other agencies combined. Mining has made more poor men millionaires than all other things put together.

More real profit has been made by investors in mining securities during the past century than in any other industry.

Strike down the miner; shackle mining; throttle the mining industry, and civilization will sink back to poverty and stagnation.

The greatest benefactor of the human race has been the prospector. The most beneficent men of all time are the far seeing men whose

brain and brawn developed the earth's natural resources—the men who poured the golden streams of mineral wealth into the lap of civilization; into the channels of trade; into the avenues of commerce; and into the homes of happiness.

All honor to the miner! All hail the prospector!

Iron—The Basis of Civilization

By WM. SULZER
Former Governor of New York

Iron is the most useful and the most important mineral on earth. We can get along without gold and silver, but civilization cannot get along without iron. Without iron humanity would still be in the dawn period.

How iron was discovered no one knows; but the story is told, and perhaps it is true, that thousands of years ago a camel driver made a fire, where the desert met the mountains, in ancient Chaldea. He surrounded the fire with rocks, or float, from the surrounding hills. During the night the fire melted the rocks. In the morning the camel driver saw a small piece of melted iron which the fire had smelted from the rocks. He took it to an alchemist, who found that by heating it, and then hammering it, the metal could be moulded and tempered into different shapes. This was the beginning of the Iron Age.

History tells us that the Assyrians were the first people to utilize iron for war. They used it for their spear-points and arrow-heads, and by reason of these weapons, they came down like the wolf on the fold, and

captured about everything in the Near East.

The Bible tells us in Genesis, Chapter 4, Verse 22, that Tubal-cain was an instructor of workers in iron. Long afterwards Solon, the Greek law giver, and philosopher, visited Croesus The latter was then the richest man in the world on account of the gold he possessed. He took great pride in showing it to Solon, and asked the great Greek his opinion. "You have much gold," said Solon, "but if a man should come with iron he will take it away from you." Solon's prophecy came true. Cyrus came with iron, conquered Croesus, and took away all his hoards of gold.

The discoverer of iron was one of the greatest benefactors in the world. He deserves the commendation of humanity, and a monument to his memory should be erected in every civilized country.

If there were no iron there would be no steel; no ferro alloys; no steam; no factories: and no manufacturers. The farmer would still be plowing with a crooked stick; wars would be fought with clubs; there would be no railroads; no ships on the Seven Seas; and civilization would be where it was in the Stone Age.

Old Mother Nature created iron. She put some of it in everything that lives. Besides she realized how important this metal would be to human beings, and for that reason she distributed it, with a generous hand, throughout the earth.

The symbol of iron is Fe. Its atomic weight is 55-85. On account of its abundance it has

been mined, worked, and utilized from a most distant period. From its discovery to the present time, geologically speaking, the world has been in the "Iron Age," notwithstanding what a few say about the Bronze Age and the Electric Age. The truth is that there have only been two Ages in the history of mankind,viz: the Stone Age and the Iron Age; and we are still in the "Iron Age." If there were no iron there would be no hydro-electric plants, and no utilization of electricity. Civilization would be in the ox-team stage of development and transportation.

Since the discovery of iron great progress has been made, during the intervening centuries, so that today, from a chemical and metallurgical viewpoint, the basis of all progress, of all manufacturing, of all advancement, in war and in peace, here and everywhere, is due to the production, the manufacture, and the utilization of iron. It is the basis of every industry, and the vanguard of every step along the great highway of humanity. So long as the supply is available civilization will march on to higher, and better, and greater things for the benefit of all concerned.

All honor to the discoverer of iron! All hail iron—the most essential metal in the universe!

"Are Minerals Alive?"

By WM. SULZER

Former Governor of New York

When I was a small boy, living on an old farm, at Wheatsheaf, New Jersey, I wandered often in the fields, and the woods, and along the brooks. Nature appealed to me. Everything I saw, and everything I heard, was interesting and educational.

Among the things, in which I was much interested, were rocks, and stones, and pebbles. Whenever I found one that looked odd, or different, I brought it home and put it in my collection, on shelves I had made back of the corn crib. Every day I would study these specimens, and was careful to exclude duplicates. Unfortunately I could not classifly them, or tell much about them, and none of the farmers in our neighborhood could give me any satisfactory information. They just thought I was a queer boy.

Little did I dream, at that time, that I was a mineral collector, and studying geology. However, as the years came and went I followed this inclination, and have always been a collector of minerals, and a student of the rocks. They tell the Truth. Nothing has ever interested me so much as Geology. Looking

back over a long career I have often wished that I had selected Geology, instead of law, as my lifework and profession.

It is my judgment that Geology is the greater science. It is the most useful, and the most utilitarian. It tells the story of the earth on which we live. The more we find out about "Old Mother Earth" the greater we become in material benefits; in health; in progress; in happiness; and in enlightenment. All that we are, and all that we hope to be, comes from the earth. By the application of brain and brawn to the resources of Nature we make the world richer, and greater, and humanity happier, along the great highways of civilization.

Many years ago I was on Jumbo Mountain, on the West Coast of Prince of Wales Island, Southeastern Alaska. On this mountain there is found almost every mineral known in the world. It is one of the greatest places on earth to study geology and mineralogy. With me on that occasion were Dr. Alfred Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey; Major Henry G. Catlin, one of the foremost mining engineers of his time; and U. S. Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, a successful mining man, and one of the ablest statesmen of our country.

After our dinner one night we were sitting in front of our cabin, high up on the mountainside, smoking our pipes.

From early boyhood I had the habit of asking questions about matters in which I was interested. In this way I often received

valuable information. We had been studying the geology, and mineral resources of Jumbo Mountain, for several weeks. On this night I asked my companion the question: "Are Minerals Alive?" They stared at me. The first to answer was Senator Jones. He said: "Quien sabe?" In reply I said: "Senator, the animal world is alive. The vegetable world is alive. Why not the mineral world?"

Then Major Catlin said that I had propounded a most interesting question; but that he had never given the question sufficient study, as a mining engineer, to deny or affirm the proposition. Dr. Brooks had listened attentively. When I asked him for his opinion he replied: "Sulzer, you have asked one of the greatest questions in science. I have thought about it, but have reached no conclusion. As you have asked the question, perhaps you have given the matter sufficient investigation to vouchsafe an opinion."

"Gentlemen," I said, "You admit you do not know. So far as I am advised no scientist has ever advanced the theory that the mineral world is just as much alive as the animal world, or the vegetable world. I have thought much about it. My opinion is that the mineral world is alive. It is very much older than the vegetable world, and the vegetable world is very much older than the animal world. I believe there has been animal life on our planet for several million years; that there has been vegetable life on our planet for several million years more; and that there

has been mineral life on our planet for more than a billion years. Mineral life came first, and paved the way for vegetable life. Vegetable life came second, and paved the way for animal life. Observation, investigation, and deduction prove it beyond peradventure. No mineral life, no vegetable life. No vegetable life, no animal life.

"Minerals are a part of matter, and all matter is alive. The only permanent thing is change. Everything that lives in the stellar universe is subject to this law of change, or as some people say—evolution. Matter is eternal; it is without cause; without origin; and without end. All matter is alive, and in constant flux and motion. Matter is never at rest. Mineral life follows, like everything else, the infinite law of change. Its transmutation, or metamorphosis, is often so slow that the human intellect is incapable of the perception; but change goes on. Mineral atoms, and electrons, like all other life, are subject to this universal law, the potentialities of which are energy, and energy reduced to its final analysis is pure electrons. The conservation of energy, in its various forms, means that matter—all matter—is alive; that it is in constant motion; and forever indestructible. Minerals, which are a part of matter, are alive, and always in motion. There is nothing at rest. The transformations are merely changes from one form of matter to another, and all according to "Old Mother Nature's" great law of Change."

When I finished Dr. Brooks said: "Mr. Sulzer, assuming that you are right, and there is much in your argument, then you have made one of the greatest discoveries in the history of Science."

Since then other scientists have confirmed my conclusions. I have verified them. Therefore I now assert, as a fact, that minerals are alive, and I challenge science to successfully controvert my assertion.

The Birth of the Earth

By WM. SULZER
Former Governor of New York

More than a billion years ago, as we reckon time, the earth was born. It was born like everything else. Everything in the animal world, the mineral world, and the vegetable world is born, and lives, and dies. The union of a male and a female produces birth. All life is the union of these forces. This is the primal law of the stellar universe. It runs like a silver cord through all matter. Even the great stars are born.

Our Earth is a member of the Solar system, the third in distance from the sun, and the largest within the orbit of Jupiter. Its spherical form was taught by Pythagoras, and other Greek thinkers and teachers. Its natural history is the most interesting, instructive, and educational in literature. Besides it plays an important part in astronomy, as the diameter of the earth is the unit by which all celestial distances are determined.

Scientists have enunciated several theories concerning the birth of the earth, but I do not agree with these theories, and some of them have been exploded. From much thought, investigation, and observation, I believe I have discovered the truth about the birth of

this little planet, on which we live, and which we call the earth.

The biggest thing in our ken, and this has been so from primitive times, is the small star we call the sun, far out in space from the Island Universe we call the "Milky Way." In early times the people worshipped this little star, because it gave them light and heat, and other essentials to life. The sun-worshippers were the first true religionists, and the ancient cult has today a substantial following throughout the world. Nearly all gods are sun gods, and all religions have been built from them, and around them.

Although the sun has been studied since civilization began it is only in recent years that science is finding out a few important things about it. Our sun is the creator, and the only agency that creates. The word "creator," or "creates," or "created," should never be used by writers or speakers except in reference to our sun. The sun, in the last analysis, is "Old Mother Nature." The sun is the mother, and should always be called She. Our little planet, called the earth, is just one of her children. How did this occur? That question I shall now answer.

Billions and billions of years ago our star, called the sun, was a double star. There are many of these double stars in the stellar universe that can be seen through the great telescopes. Our star was then a female star, and much smaller than it is now, but it was growing into womanhood. Approaching it was

a larger star, that had reached its maturity and was a male star. Then these two stars met and were married. This celestial union was the greatest sight to be witnessed within the sphere of our solar system. Only a vivid imagination can visualize its glory and its grandeur. From the marriage of these two stars—male and female—were born the earth, and all the other planets; and doubtless there are other undiscovered planets, of which we know nothing at present; but they are all the children of the marriage of these two small stars far out from the Milky Way.

The male star, of course, after the marriage, died and was absorbed by the female star called our sun. As the children were born they went out, and were distributed in space, but always watched over, and controlled by their wonderful mother—the sun. When they left their mother they were in a gaseous state. How long this lasted we have no knowledge, but the gases gradually cooled into liquids, and some of the liquids then became solids, and the planet earth, after millions and miliions of years, was formed, and grew slowly; and is still growing, and changing, through forces and agencies of its mother, which I will refer to in my next article entitled: "How Old Is Sol?"

"How Old is Sol?"

By WM. SULZER
Former Governor of New York

Every person interested in Rocks, and Minerals, should know much about Geology, and something about Astronomy. Our earth, in the Stellar Universe, is a little grain of sand on the limitless shore of infinite space. Yet everything in and on this planet is made of the same stuff as the stars. Every living thing is made of the same elements we find in the most distant nebulae, and the same natural laws guide our activities, and control our destinies.

Astronomy is the story of the stellar universe. It is a sad commentary, on the progress of human intelligence, that so many people know so little about Astronomy.

The ancient Arabs, in Chaldea; the ancient wise men in Egypt; and the ancient philosophers in China, thousands of years ago, without modern mechanical instruments, named the stars; mapped the constellations; and knew almost as much about the great Island Universes, in space, as we do now. The Greeks, in later times, derived their knowledge of the stellar universe from these peoples, and the Greeks classified it for future generations.

However, all the stars except the star we

call the Sun, are so far away from the earth that they have practically no influence on our planet. Some progress, nevertheless, is being made. These giant stars in space are now being studied through powerful telescopes.

From very distant epochs humans have observed the star nearest the earth which we call the Sun. Every ancient people had a different name for this star. The Romans, and the Spanish people, call it "Sol." The French call it "Soleil." The Germanic people called it "Sonne." From this latter word came the Anglo-Saxon word "Sun."

As explained in a previous article, entitled "The Birth of the Earth," our Sun is a female star. She was married. Her husband—a male star—died shortly after the marriage. all the planets, in our solar system, are the children of this marriage. She is more than 93,000,000 miles distant from the earth. Her diameter is 864,375 miles. Her circumference is 2,593,125 miles. She is, comparatively speaking, a small star, belonging to the great island universe we call the "Milky Way," and far out in space from its confines.

However, our Sun is no mean star. She is very much alive, and exceedingly bright. According to my mathematical calculations, she was born about three trillion years ago. She is now in her prime and will live, unless something unforeseen happens, for at least three trillion years to come. So long as she lives she will give life, and heat, and light, and power, to the earth. In view of these

mathematical calculations no one need be alarmed about the end of the earth.

Stars are born, and live, and die, like all other things. The life of a star is about a thousand trillion years. A trillion years, according to the French system of enumeration, which is followed in the United States, is 1,000,000,000,000 years, which constitute a long period of life for Mrs. Sol if you figure it out mathematically.

Our Sun is "Old Mother Nature." She is the "Creator" of everything in and on the earth. She is the source of all life; of all power; of all heat; of all light; of all motion; and of all matter. Her laws are immutable. If anyone should ask you can say for me she is a mighty hot mama, having a temperature of about 2,000 degrees Centigrade on her surface, and about 6,000 degrees Centigrade in her interior. It is almost impossible for anyone to conceive of such heat; and such power; and such energy. As she grows old she will gradually cool off, but the change is so slow that one must come back a trillion years from now to detect it.

In his great book on the Stars, Mr. Newcomb says:

"Each star goes through changes analogous to those of a human being from birth to old age. In its infancy a star is simply a nebulous mass; it gradually condenses into a smaller volume, growing hotter . . . until a stage of maximum temperature is reached, when it begins to cool off."

The Sun does not set or rise. When we hear people speak of sunsets and sunrises, it simply means they are referring to the rotation of the earth on its axis from West to East. The Sun also revolves on her axis every twenty-six days. She is spherical in shape, and very beautiful. She is our only permanent luminary. She has other motions, like the earth, which are not necessary to mention here, except to say that she is traveling, in a straight line, at the rate of fourteen miles a second, with all her planets, toward the great star Vega in the constellation of Lyra.

During 1910 when I was traveling in Guatemala I saw a native, sitting on his doorstep, gazing at the Sun. The man interested me.

"What are you looking at, Senor?" I asked.

"Old Sol, senor," he replied.

"How old is Sol?" I inquired.

"Quien sabe, senor?" he answered.

During the Middle Ages it was the fashion to belittle our Sun. They said it was an "insignificant" star. Since then we have learned that although it is exceeded in intrinsic brightness, or candle power, by many of the stars, it is much brighter than the great majority of them.

Dr. A. Van Maanen, of the Mount Wilson Observatory, recently remarked that of the 100 stars within a distance of 30 light years, from the earth, only twenty are brighter than our Sun, while more than seventy are five magnitudes fainter, and emit, respectively, less than one hundredth, and one ten-

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thousandth, as much light as the Sun.

There are no fixed stars. That theory of the ancients has for years been exploded. Everything in the stellar universe is in constant motion, and sometimes at velocities that stagger the finite mind.

Years ago when I went to Congress I made it a rule, when I was not busy attending to my official duties, to go to the various bureaus of the Government, and learn everything I could about them. In pursuit of these endeavors I often went to the Naval Observatory, then in charge of Simon Newcomb. We became friends. He was the greatest astronomer since Isaac Newton. Many scientists say that Simon Newcomb was the greatest man ever born on the Western Hemisphere. Whenever the nights were clear and I had nothing else to do, I went to the Naval Observatory and watched Mr. Newcomb studying the stellar universe. He interested me in astronomy. He gave me his books to read, and I studied them. No better books on astronomy were ever written. They should be taught in all our schools. I never interrupted Mr. Newcomb when he was at work, but when he had leisure I talked with him, and learned much. He prepared, and issued for our government, the Nautical Almanac, which is the Bible of all the men who sail the Seven Seas. He had an associate named Albert A. Michelson, afterwards connected with the University of Chicago.

One night, when I was present, Mr. Michel-

son asked Mr. Newcomb if he had estimated the velocity of light. He said he had. Then he got out a small book, and showed us by figures that the speed of light was 186,244 miles a second, which would be about a trillion miles a year. This was one of the greatest discoveries in astronomy. In after years Professor Michelson proved beyond successful contradiction that Mr. Newcomb was right.

On another occasion I asked Mr. Newcomb this question: "If our solar system is traveling towards Vega, at the rate of 14 miles a second, how long will it take us to get there? "That," said Mr. Newcomb, "depends on how fast Vega is moving away from us." I learned much from Mr. Newcomb regarding the stellar universe. I owe him a debt which can never be paid. The things he told me induced me to study the stars. At his suggestion I was instrumental, as a member of Congress, in establishing the Astrophysical Laboratory, in Washington, through which agency much accurate information concerning our Sun has been obtained.

The greatest thing that can be seen by mortals on this planet is our Sun, and especially her corona. The corona can be seen with smoked glasses during any eclipse. It is indescribable, and a stellar sight that staggers the imagination. It is the most superb spectacle that we can see in the stellar universe.

Many scientists have discussed the sun spots, and have speculated about them more

or less intelligently. None of these scientists, so far as I am aware, has ascertained the truth about these sun spots. From careful study, and observation. I am convinced these sun spots are magnetic storms that sweep a part of the surface of the Sun. They come to the surface, from the depths, on account of subterranean disturbances. Sometimes they are small, and then become large, but when we see them they are all surface phenomena. They come and go, at regular periods, just like storms on this planet. What effect they have on the earth has not, as yet, been satisfactorily determined.

It is my judgment that we are only on the threshold of knowledge concerning our Sun. I look far in the future. I see the day when her tremendous energies will be utilized by man to give the people of the earth all the heat, light, and power they will ever require, for every comfort; for every purpose; and for every mechanical device now invented, or hereafter to be invented, and constructed, by the imaginative genius of the human brain.

All hail Mother "Sol"! Long may she live to bless the earth—and all living things in this good "Old World" of ours.

Of Time and Space

By WM. SULZER
Former Governor of New York

Our word time comes from the old Saxon-English word tima. It is not related to the Latin word tempus.

Time is measurement from one event, or period, to another event, or period. It is the distance of duration or succession, either in whole or in part, from one time to another time.

What we call time is measured by successive intervals. The astronomical information for this statement is the rotation of the earth, which, from remotest antiquity, has been employed as a measurement. Astronomers use what they call sidereal time, and regulate their chronometers accordingly. Many ancient people measured time by the moon—called lunar time. Now the countries of the world, for ordinary purposes, use solar time, which means the successive returns of the sun to the meridian; but neither lunar time, nor solar time, was ever an accurate measurement. The Mayan people fixed their time by the transit of Venus, which according to astronomers made the most accurate calendar of any people in the history of the world.

More than 7,000 years ago the wise men of

India saw four planets in conjunction. So far as they knew this had never happened before. It was a marvelous sight. They called it the "Caliyoga." Then they decreed that it should constitute the year one, and that every 600 years thereafter a Hindu god, or sacred person, should be born. This reckoning was subsequently adopted by other people in the East, but most of them changed the number of years to suit their own views, history, or tribal traditions. Astronomers now know that these four planets are in conjunction every 28,000 years.

When the Roman Senate decreed Augustus Caesar god, and made his person sacred, they adopted a new calendar, and made his birthday the year one—Anno Domini. They also named our days and months. Their calendar, however, was so inaccurate that centuries afterwards it had to be reformed by adding ten days. This change made it more accurate, but it is now far from being correct.

The story of time, throughout the earth, is one of constant change. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as "Time." It is a mere figment of the imagination, and has nothing to do with the stellar universe. Nevertheless, I hope the day is not far distant when the wisest and the greatest scientists in the world will meet, and agree upon a more accurate and utilitarian system of measurement than we have at present. Our days, months, and years should be so arranged that our calendar will be more ac-

curate, and excite less derision and confusion. Our calendar now is archaic, and out of line with scientific knowledge.

Regarding space, that is quite a different proposition. Space is a fact. We can see it. We know it. It has no center, and no circumference. It had no beginning, and can have no end. It is occupied by all the matter in the stellar universe, of which our earth, and our sun, are infinitesimal grains of sand on the shoreless sea of interstellar space. So I assert, from study, observation, and reflection, without fear of successful contradiction, the following, viz:

FIRST. Space has no limitations. It is not expanding or contracting. It is infinite.

SECOND. Matter is scattered here and there throughout space. Matter is alive, and in continuous flux, which means change and transformation. If all the matter we know about in space was united it would mean, so far as space is concerned, just about as much as an atom in the rotunda of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. It is hard to visualize this, but it is true. Matter, like space, is infinite and indestructible. The natural state of matter is not *rest* but *motion*. Everything moves; everything changes. There is nothing permanent but change—metamorphism. For every action there is reaction—of equal force, and opposite in direction.

THIRD. Motion—a universal natural law like change. All matter is in constant motion. There is nothing static, and the law of mo-

tion is perpetual. Motion is force; and force is energy; and energy in its last analysis is pure electricity. This law of motion applies to every atom and electron in space.

These natural laws which apply to space, matter, and motion are eternal and immutable. The knowledge of these natural laws, and their application, constitute all that we know concerning the stellar universe.

Now and then a few Physicists advance the theory that time and space are one—three parts space and one part time. This, they tell us, is the recipe for the cosmos. However, a little thought will prove to any logical brain that this theory is erroneous. As there is no time, and time does not exist, it follows as a logical conclusion that time cannot be a part of space. Any theory to the contrary is preposterous.

We also hear much in recent days about "Relativity"—especially from Professor Einstein. Relativity is as old as the mountains. It was taught, thousands of years ago, by the wise men of India; then by the sages of Chaldea; and from their teachings the Greeks learned about it. Some of the greatest of the ancient Greeks declared that everything in the stellar universe was relative. Before Professor Einstein spoke, or wrote, about it several German philosophers and English scientists asserted the doctrine.

I have read everything Professor Einstein has written, and so far as I can find out he has made no discovery, nor added an iota to

the sum of human knowledge. There is no doubt about his ability as a mathematician, but there has been nothing added to mathematics since Newton.

Hegel boasted that only one person in the world understood him. Einstein boasts that only about a dozen people in the world understand him. Hegel was in error, and Einstein is laboring under a delusion. Einstein's abracadabra, like that of many of his predecessors, in the classic word of Henry Ford is "Bunk." Therefore I assert, without fear of successful contradiction by any scientist, that all life is relative; that all matter is relative; and that they are controlled by the immutable laws of "Old Mother Nature."

Mr. Sulzer's Tribute to Mining

Ages ago Old Mother Nature built stronger vaults in her mountain banks than we have in ours. She filled these vaults with gold, silver and copper. She gave the prospector insight, and guided him on his way to the door of these vaults. The federal government handed him a title patent to all therein. It is not a crime, but a virtue to enter. With drill, blast, pick and spade the prospector has broken the combination locks and entered. But for him our notes of issue would be as the stump-tailed currency of 1837. But for him our government would be bankrupt.

Mines will be producing millions of gold, silver, iron, tin, and copper in the future when national banks are only a sad recollection.

A mine contains a crop already raised, harvested, and on deposit for you to check against at your pleasure. The wealth gathered from the mines immortalized Croesus, and King Solomon, and advanced civilization.

Show me a country without mines and I will show you a people sunk in poverty; and poverty makes cowards of nations as well as men.

Mining has made the United States the richest country in the world. It is an industry as necessary to the welfare of the people as the raising of crops.

Mining is the second industry in the United States. It has transformed more poor men into millionaires than any other business. The record shows it has scored less than 35 percent of failures against 75 percent of failures in general business. Without the products of the mines we would have neither a frying pan, or a monetary medium.

Eliminate the miner and you put civiliza tion back to the cave man.

Wm. Sulzer

Counselor at Law
115 Broadway
New York

November 16, 1920.

Editor of the New York World.

Sir:

Why not write an editorial in favor of a Convention to revise the Federal Constitution? Such an editorial will command the commendation of the thinking people of our country.

For many years, as you know, I have advocated a Convention to revise the Federal Constitution in order to bring it up-to-date, and make it workable. A long experience in the Congress convinces me that our organic law is archaic and unworkable. By virtue of some of its antiquated provisions, about half the time, the government fails to function. How can it be otherwise when we consider that the United States is trying now to do business with a political machine that has been out of gear for more than half a century.

Every student of our political history knows that there are things in the present

Constitution that should be taken out; and that there are things out that should be put in it.

It is my judgment that the most immediate need of government in the United States is to change our present out-of-date governmental system of checks and balances—miscalled a representative government—to a genuine parliamentary Democracy that shall be responsive to the people, and responsible to the people.

We can bring this about only by a Constitutional Convention, which should provide, among other fundamentals, for the following, viz.,

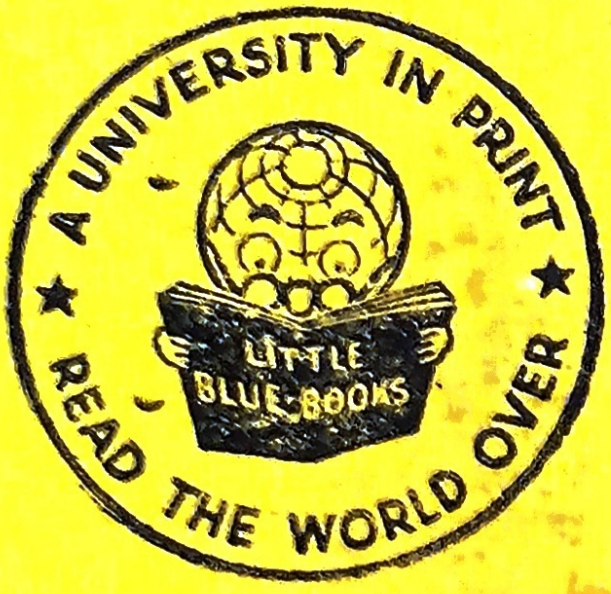
1. A single term for President.
2. No Vice-President. No Senate.
3. The direct nomination, and the direct election, of Federal Officials to the Executive, the Judicial, and the Legislative branches of the government.
4. A single legislative body, with a cabinet, elected from its membership, and responsive to the direction of its majority, to conduct the political, the diplomatic, and the business affairs of the government.

If you will make a campaign for a Constitutional Convention, I feel confident success will crown your efforts, and through this agency the voters will get the reforms

essential to make the United States Government function efficiently, economically, progressively, and intelligently.

Very respectfully,

Wm. Sulzer.

Note: This letter was published in the New York World. Frank Cobb, then the editor, wrote a page editorial in favor of the proposition. Other newspapers did likewise.

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Editor
LITTLE BLUE BOOKS